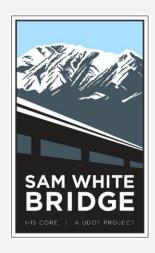


I-15 CORE Design-Builder Perspective Provo River Constructors (PRC) Proctor Lane

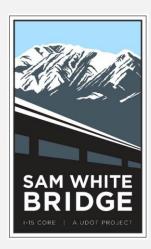
Jeff Dobmeier, P.E.; Structures Designer



Advantages of Design-Build

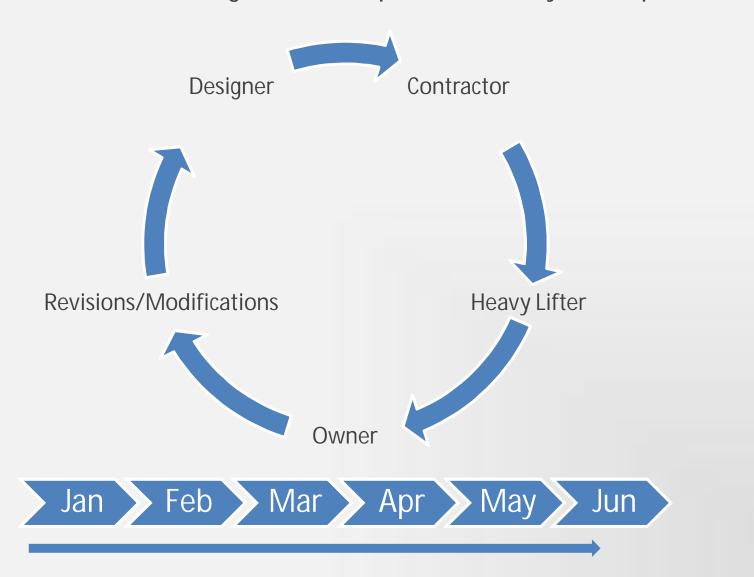
SPMT projects

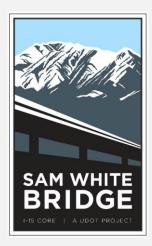
- Reduces or eliminates design assumptions
- Improves or permits optimization
- Increases adaptability
- Offers advantages without schedule delays
- Offers an accelerated schedule



Traditional Design-Bid-Build

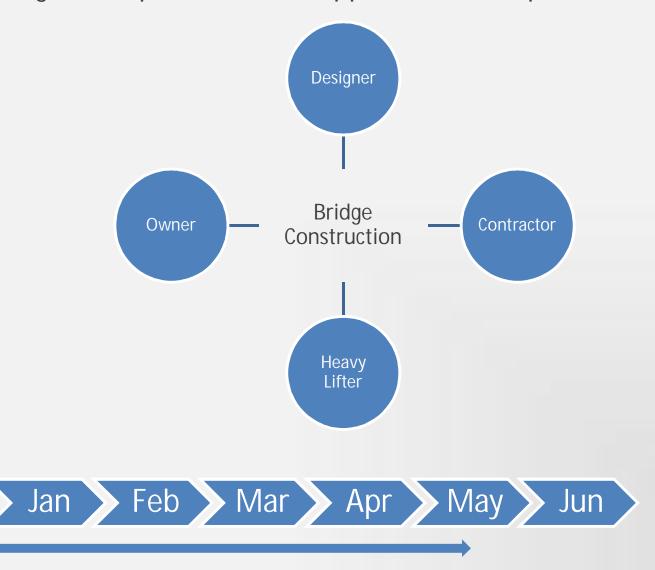
Traditional design-bid-build presents a very linear process

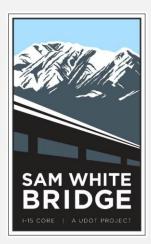




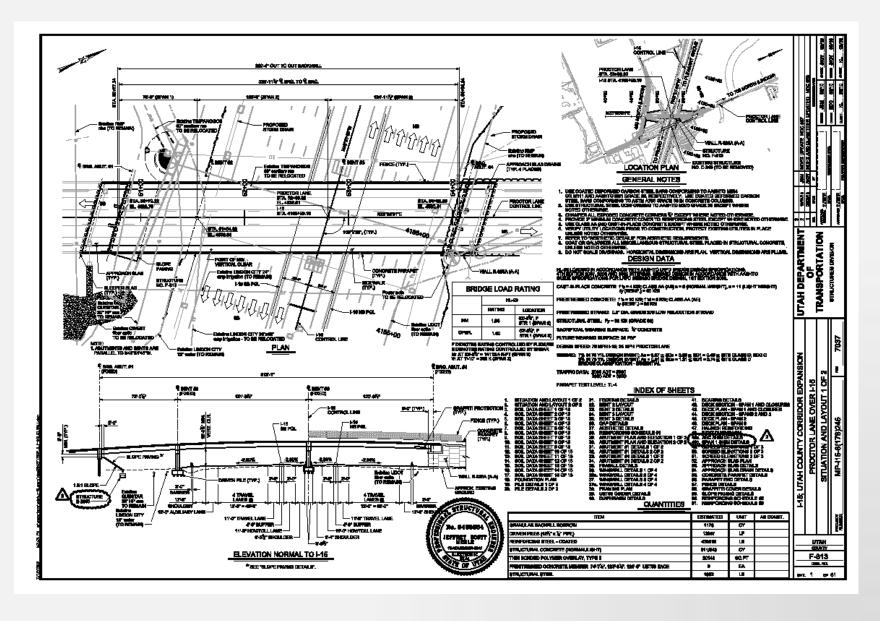
Design-Build

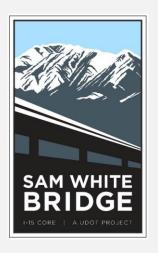
Design-build presents more opportunities for parallel activities





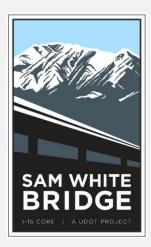
Proctor Lane Bridge





Increased Adaptability

- Addressing camber variances
 - Geometry; deep haunches
 - Design; approximately 9 inches of build up at midspan
 - Girders; predicted cambers unrealized
 - Haunch depths; in excess of 11.5 inches

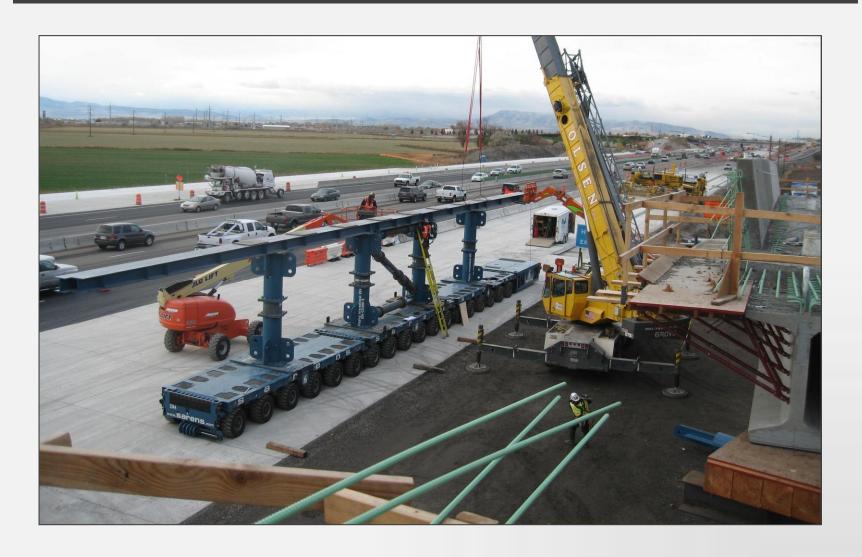


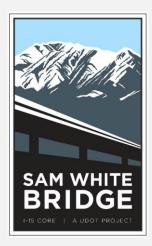
Camber Discussion



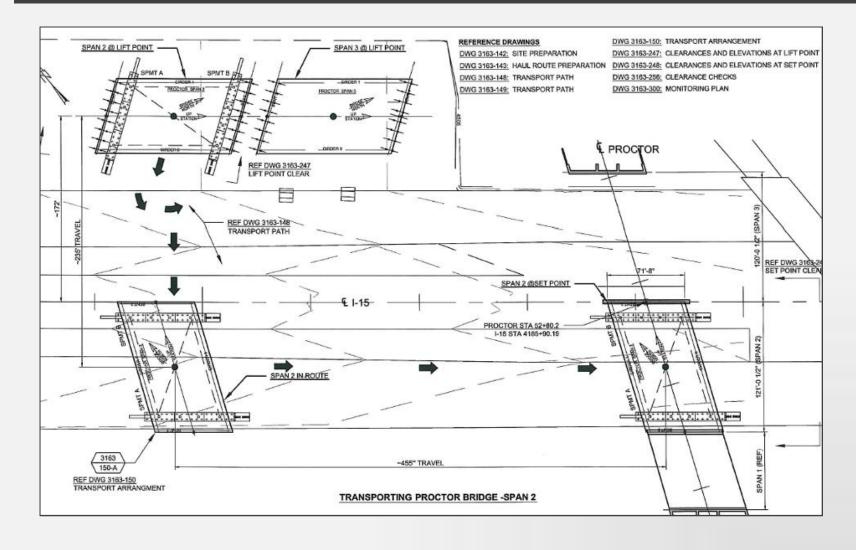


Movability



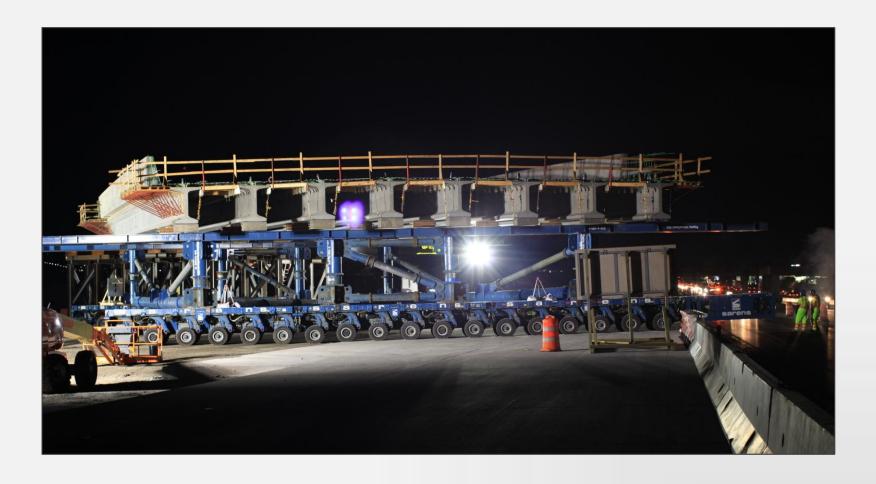


Movability



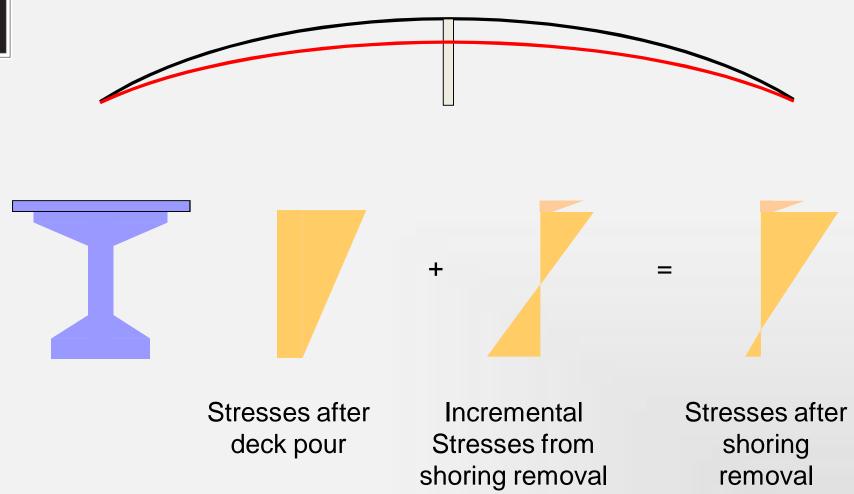


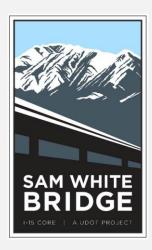
Movability



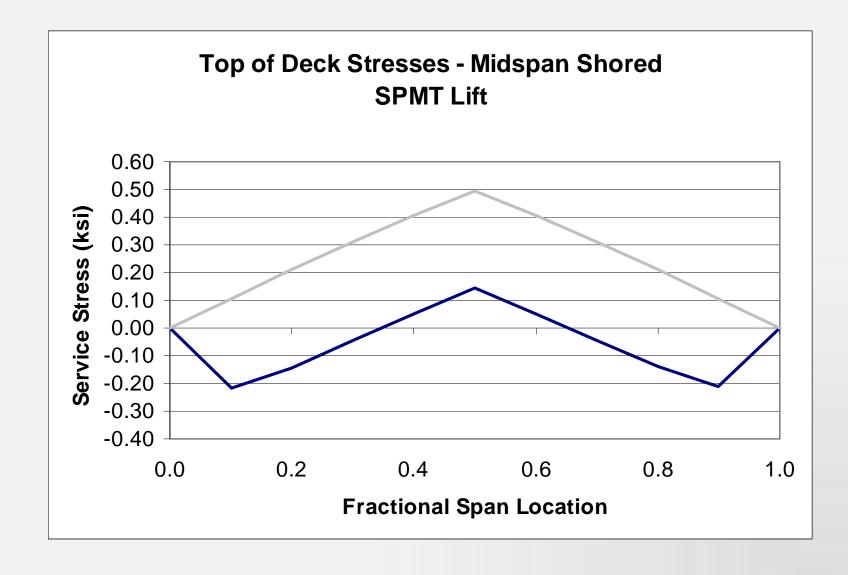


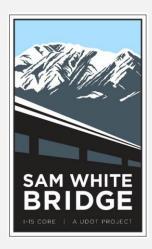
Camber Discussion



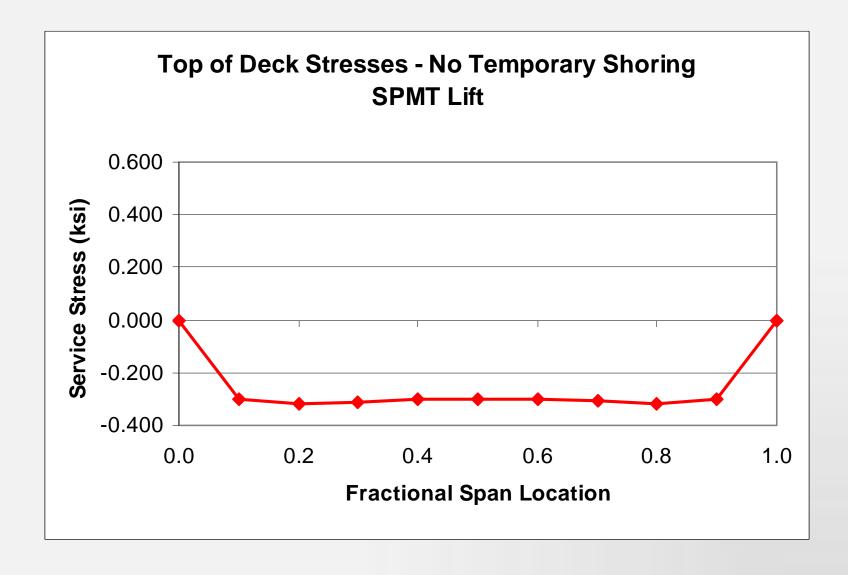


Stress Discussion



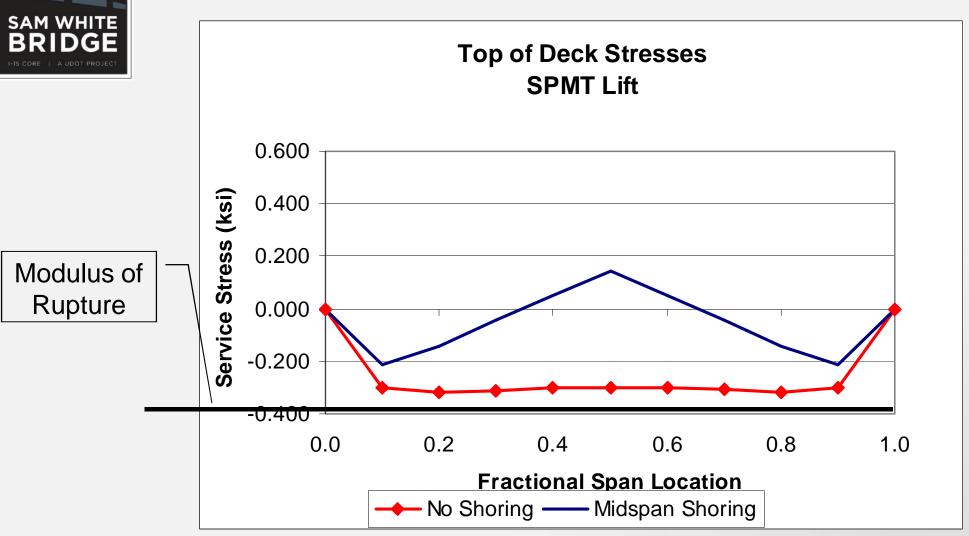


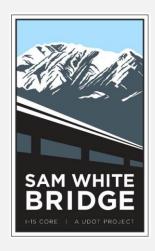
Stress Discussion





Stress Discussion

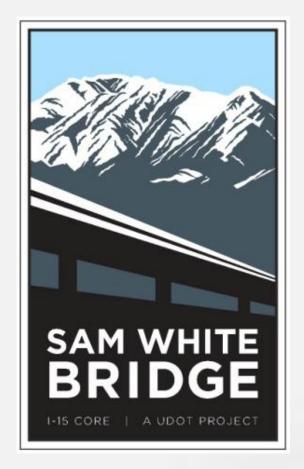




Advantages of Design-Build

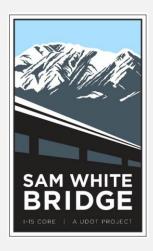
Demonstrates adaptability

- Simple modifications yield tremendous dividends
- Structural durability improved
- Schedule flexibility (two spans, one night)



I-15 CORE Design-Builder Perspective Provo River Constructors (PRC) 200 South and Sam White Lane

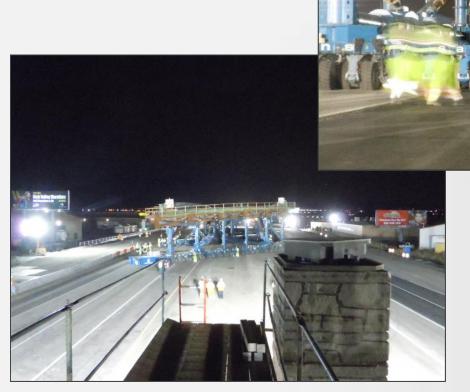
Richard Hansen, P.E.; Structures Designer

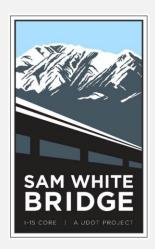


200 South and Sam White Lane

- Designer perspective
 - You want to move what?

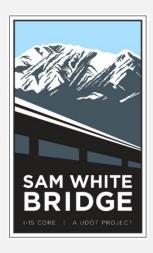
– Where?





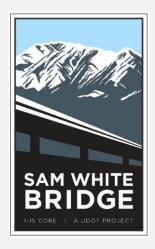
Bridge Comparison

	200 South	Sam White Lane
Out-to-Out Length	325'-0"	354'-0"
Span Lengths	(2) 162.5'-0" spans	(2) 177'-0" spans
Deck Width	68'-10"	76'-10"
Superstructure Depth	5′-7″	7′-1″
Number of Girders	6 girders	6 girders
Girder Spacing	12′-6″	13'-6"
Superstructure Weight	3,300,000 lbs	4,200,000 lbs



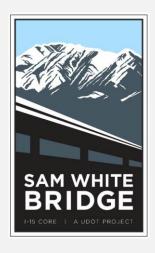
Design Considerations

- Superstructure weight
- SPMT limits/grading
- Geometry
- Temporary supports
- Flexibility in design
- Structural modeling/tolerances/monitoring



Superstructure Weight

- Utilize light-weight concrete (120 pcf)
- Place sidewalk after bridge move
- Minimize seismic forces and displacements
- Minimize number of SPMTs

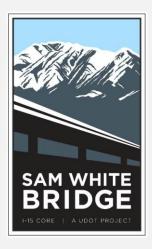


SPMT Limits/Grading

- Bridge weight
- SPMT Limits
 - 11 k/wheel
 - 22 k/axle
 - 44 k/axle line

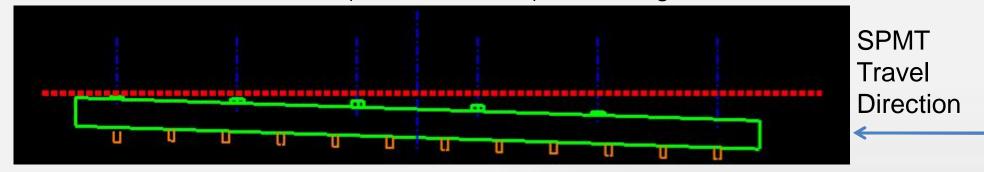


- Stroke limits (20 inches)
- Grading
 - Use of SPMTs (feasibility)
 - Match relative elevations

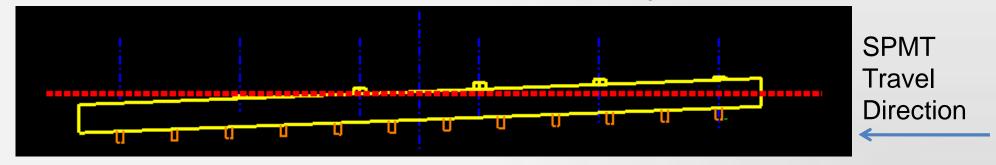


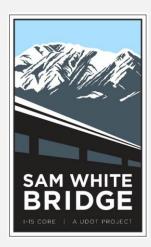
Geometry

Abutment 1 (West Abutment) – Looking West



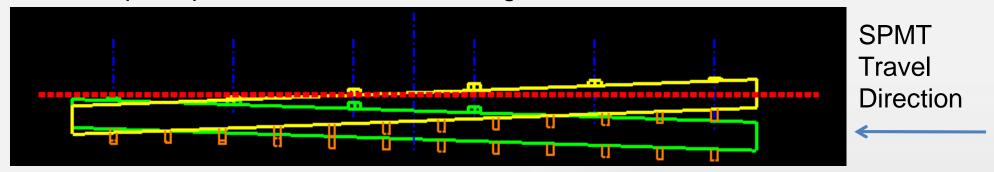
Abutment 3 (East Abutment) – Looking West

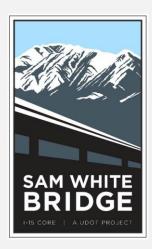




Geometry

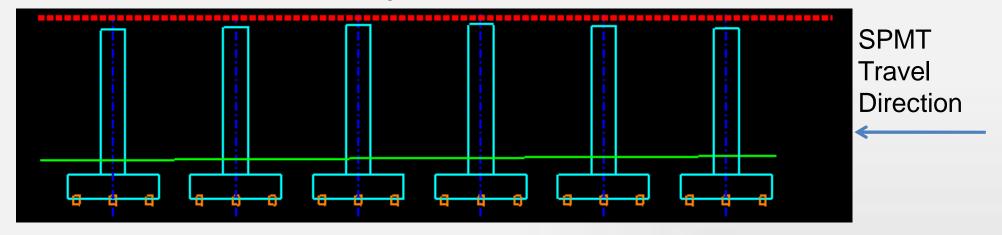
Superimposed Abutments – Looking West

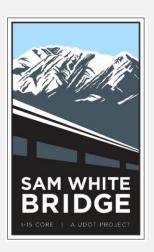




Geometry

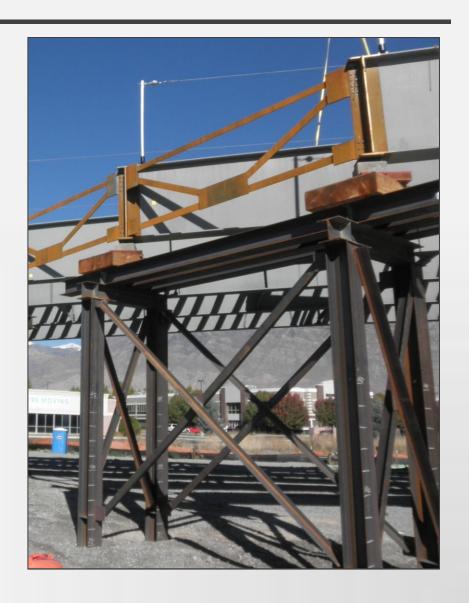
Bent – Looking West

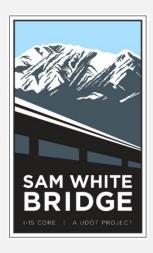




Temporary Supports

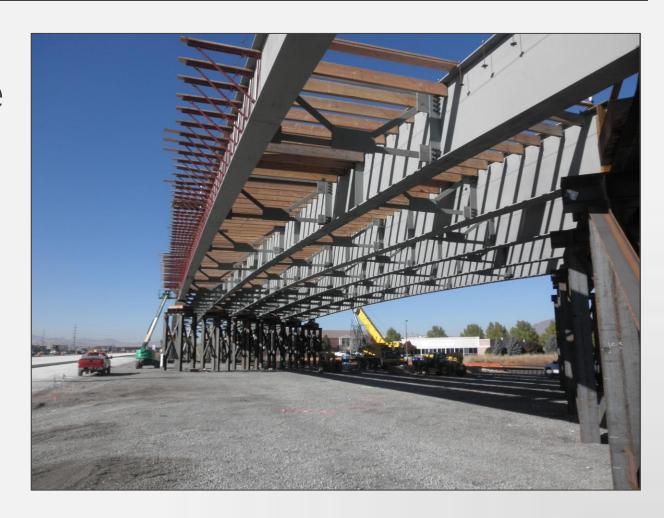
- Significant coordination needed
- Temporary support design considerations (piles vs. spread footings)

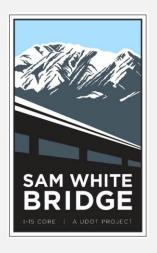




Flexibility in Design

- Incorrect flange plate ordered
- Cross frame fit
- Traffic control
- Travel paths
- Schedule





Structural Modeling/Tolerances

- Stroke required to lift
- Deck and parapet stress
- Allowable twist/deflections
- Placement tolerances

